

AMENDMENT TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraphs 7, 11, 12, 15 with new paragraphs 7, 11, 12, 15 as indicated:

[007] Fig. 2 is a partially cut-away, mostly sectional view taken substantially along the line 2-2 of Fig. 1;

[011] Turning now to the drawings wherein like reference characters refer to like and corresponding parts throughout the several views, the dual trigger sprayer incorporating the invention is generally designated 10 in Fig. 1 as including a pump body 11 supporting a container closure 12 for mounting the dispenser to a dual compartmented container 13 of the type disclosed, for example, in U.S. patent 5,535,950, the entirety of the disclosure of which being specifically incorporated herein by reference. The pump body is covered by a shroud 14 and contains a pair of side-by-side pump pistons 15 (only one shown) operating in a pair of side-by-side pump cylinders ~~16, 17~~ to define therewith variable volume pump chambers in known manner. A trigger actuator in the form of a single trigger lever 16 is hingedly mounted to the pump body in engagement ~~as at 17~~ with the pistons as at 16a for simultaneously reciprocating the pistons in their bores against the force of suitable return springs 18 (only one shown).

[012] The pump body further includes a pair of side-by-side discharge barrels 19, 21 respectively defining discharge passages 22, 23 through which disparate fluids stored in separate compartments in the container are pumped upon trigger actuation in the same manner as described in commonly owned 5,535,950. However, rather than mixing internally of the sprayer and issuing through a single discharge orifice in accordance with one embodiment of that patent, or instead of issuing through separate discharge orifices and mixing externally of the sprayer at or before hitting the target as in accordance with another embodiment of that patent, the disparate fluids, which may be water and a chemical cleaner concentrate, exiting discharge passages 22, 23 proceed through one-way discharge check valves 24, 25 and then to a mixing manifold 26 mounted to the downstream ends of discharge barrels 19, 21. ~~24, 22~~. The disparate fluids discharged through their respective one-way discharge valves enter mixing chamber 27 of the manifold via respective ports 28, 29 provided in an upstream wall 31 of the manifold. The first and second fluids are intimately and thoroughly combined in chamber 27 and issue therefrom as a mixture of fluids through outlet port 32 located in downstream wall 33 of the manifold. The mixture passes into a chamber 34 defined by sleeve 35 mounted on the outer face of wall 33 of the manifold. From there the mixture of the first and second fluids discharges through open inlet port 36 of a nozzle assembly 37 and into a chamber 38 thereof. Such chamber is defined by a pair of spaced walls 39, 41 enclosed by an end wall 42. Inlet port 36 is located in wall 39, and outlet ports 43, 44 are located in front wall 41 of the nozzle assembly, as more clearly shown in Fig. 5.

Probes 45 extend from outer wall 41 as and are surrounded by support sleeves 46 on the wall 41. Probe 45 is located adjacent each port 43, 44 which opens into the interior of sleeve 46 as shown. The sleeve 46 supports an orifice cup 47 secured thereto and having a discharge orifice 48, 49. The probe extends into a central opening 49 of the cup, the cup having a longitudinal groove 51 opening into its central opening. The probe has a longitudinal groove 52 in communication with groove 51, groove 52 opening into a swirl chamber via tangential grooves 53. Reference is made to U.S. patent 4,706,888, commonly owned herewith, for details of a spin mechanics assembly provided to effect a swirling action of fluid moving therethrough to issue through the discharge orifice in the form of a spray. Otherwise, the spin mechanics assembly can include tangentials and a swirl chamber on the inner face of the orifice cup confronting the end of a flat tipped probe, without departing from the invention. And, it is to be pointed out that each nozzle which is generally designated 50 in Fig. 5 is representative of the pair of nozzles formed on the outer wall 41 of the nozzle assembly.

[015] In operation, with the pump chambers primed with the respective disparate products to be discharged, upon actuation of the trigger lever 16 which simultaneously reciprocate pistons 15 in their cylinders 17, first and second fluids are pumped through their respective discharge passages 22, 23 through one-way discharge valves 24, 25 and into mixing chamber 27 via inlet ports 28, 29 where the disparate fluids intimately and thoroughly intermix and exit outlet port

32 as a mixture and into chamber 38 of the nozzle assembly via chamber 34 and inlet port ~~36~~. 39. This, of course, assumes that the rotatively movable nozzle assembly is selectively rotated into the discharge open position of Fig. 4 with longitudinal grooves 57, 58 matched as shown. In chamber 38 the mixture of first and second fluids are split and channeled into nozzles 50 via outlet ports 43, 44. The mixture of disparate fluids then issue through discharge orifices 48 of the nozzles after passing through the spin mechanics assemblies as aforescribed at which the mixture at both nozzles are swirled in the swirl chambers thereof. The combined first and second fluids issue as dual sprays through nozzles 50 establishing awareness for the user that different fluids are being discharged yet with the assuredness that the disparate fluids have already been thoroughly mixed prior to discharge. The separate piston/cylinder units and the separate discharge barrels provided for the respective disparate fluids maintain the fluids in separate paths to the mixing manifold such that all the advantages are achieved as with the prior art 5,535,950 patented dual sprayer while at the same time effecting intimate mixing of the first and second fluids prior to discharge as dual sprays of the combined, mixed together fluids. Thus, the shelf life of the chemical fluid, for example, separately stored, is preserved and commingling with the other fluid does not take place until the fluids are combined in the manifold mixing chamber thereby avoiding any separation of fluids over time which would have otherwise been combined prior to discharge within the sprayer.